

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Vol. VIII.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1840.

No. 14.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

REMOVAL. The Office of the MAINE FARMER has been removed to the building opposite the Factory.

PUBLIC LAWS.

Perhaps an apology is due to some of our readers, for treating them so generously to law this week.—We do it however for their *behoof* and our *profit*. It is the request of many of our subscribers that we would publish the laws in a form to bind up in the volume, and as they are not so numerous this year as usual, we have concluded to publish them all at once, even at the expense of our usual variety.

ERROR CORRECTED.

In our account of Laura Bridgman, the wonderful girl who is deaf, dumb, and blind, we stated that she had been at the Hartford Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. This is a mistake. The girl at Hartford is Julia Brace and not Laura Bridgman—Julia is still at Hartford, we believe. Whether Julia can write or not we are not able to say. But we have seen many individuals, blessed with all their faculties, who cannot write so well as Laura. These institutions which thus in a manner give ears to the deaf, speech to the dumb, and eyes to the blind, are among the greatest triumphs of Philanthropy that the present age can boast of.

LECTURES ON POPULAR EDUCATION.

BY GEORGE COMBE.

Education is the rock upon which is founded all our republican institutions, and all our temporal prosperity and happiness. Any thing therefore that will promote or retard it, should be carefully examined, and whatever is intended to guide us in this great cause attentively studied and adopted.

Notwithstanding the vast amount of money and labor expended in establishing schools and institutions of learning; the subject, it seems to us, has until recently, been looked upon most in a general light as being necessary and excellent, but never considered as it should have been in all its minute details, and in its bearings and connection with the practical operations of life. There has been an idea too prevalent among many, that work and learning could not, or should not go together, and we have often listened with pain to the arguments used by both parties. The *learned*, or rather the *half learned* looking upon and speaking with contempt of the mechanic and the farmer, because they were not in their opinion so high in the scale of intellect and knowledge as they considered themselves to be; and on the other hand, the mechanic and the farmer returning the compliment with interest, because the others were *lazy students*, that were fit for nothing but to strut and "talk high flown." This is a mistaken course to pursue. There is no reason in the world why both kinds of knowledge may not be united in one person. Indeed it is the very design of nature that they should be. The object of an education is both to direct the movement of the hands in the practical operations of life, and to raise and elevate the mind, the intellect, the soul, from the low and degraded state in which ignorance always places it. Our forms of education have hitherto been not sufficiently practical. Too much attention has hitherto been given to languages and to mere theories, and too little to those branches which are needed every hour of the day.

We have been prompted to these remarks at this time by the perusal of a little book recently published by Marsh, Capen, Lyon & Webb, of Boston, from the pen of Mr Combe, favorably known to the public by his labors in the cause of practical education. The following extract will shew his views upon one point of our subject.

"Education, then, consisting chiefly of languages, leaves the mind of the pupil ignorant of things, ignorant of men, and ignorant of the constitution of the social system in which he is destined to move. He is trained in abstractions, and among shadows; and when he enters practical life, he finds that his real education is only at its commencement.

Education consisting of a knowledge of philosophy, and science, on the contrary, produces an early and a deep conviction that man is made for action; that he is placed among agents, which he must direct, or to which he must accommodate his conduct; that every thing in the world is regulated by laws instituted by the Creator; that all objects which exist—animate and inanimate—have received definite qualities and constitutions, and that good arises from their proper, and evil from their improper, application. This education makes known what these qualities are. It invigorates the understanding, and gives boldness and independence to the sentiments.

The practical effect of the two modes of instruction, must be widely different.

I have heard the practice of teaching the ancient languages as the chief branches of education, defended on the ground, that the difficulties which the study of them presents,—afford an admirable means of training the intellectual faculties to contend with obstacles, and that discipline, more than knowledge, constitutes the practical value of education. In answer to this argument, I observe, that the Creator, in bestowing on us faculties fitted to become acquainted with external nature, and in rendering us happy or miserable in proportion to the extent to which we place ourselves in accordance with his laws, must certainly have adapted these objects to our mental constitution, in such a manner, that the study of them, while it carries positive advantages in its train, should also beneficially exercise the faculties themselves by means of which it is conducted. Accordingly, it appears to me that the power of observation, on the strength and acuteness of which the talent for practical business greatly depends, will be better disciplined by studying the forms, colors, magnitudes, and arrangements of the different parts of minerals, earths, metals, salts, plants, and animals, than by learning merely the distinctions between modes, tenses, genders, and cases, in two or three obsolete languages; and that the reflecting faculties will be better trained to vigor by investigating the active phenomena presented by objects comprehended in the sciences of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology, than by contending with subtleties of Greek and Roman authors.

In the one case, the faculties are employed directly on the objects suited to them in creation:—in the other, they are occupied with artificial inventions, in one particular department of intellect alone. In the one case, every item of knowledge gained, possesses intrinsic value; in the other, the ideas acquired, are of slender utility, beyond the discipline which the study of them affords. The study of Nature, then, calls into activity a much greater amount of thought than does the study of languages."

We may be considered un gallant in our remarks, when we say that it seems to us that the desire to separate theoretical and practical knowledge is more manifest and carried to a greater extent among the fair sex than among men. A young lady who has spent some time at a boarding school, and become, or thinks she has become accomplished in music and painting and other ornamental branches of education, is exceedingly apt to look with disdain and contempt upon the more common every day operations of domestic duties.

Again, one who has not had the advantages of the higher seminaries, but from necessity, perhaps, has become thoroughly versed in household operations and labors, looks with equal contempt upon what seems to her useless and frivolous knowledge. Now the fact is, all these different kinds of knowledge should be attended to by every individual. Combine them together—Let the farmer's daughter, who has talent and capacity, be taught music and the higher branches, as well as the mysteries of the dairy room or skill in cookery. Unite them as much as is possible. This is of the utmost importance, for if the observation of Pope, that

"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," be true, it is of the utmost importance that they be thoroughly educated in almost every thing that pertains to utility, comfort and prosperity in this life, and happiness in the life to come,—for they are in fact the very *benders* of the twigs—the very formers and fashions, in a great degree, of the generation that succeeds them.

The latter part of the work in question is devoted to female education, and we offer the following extract as illustrating his views in this respect.

"Let us now turn our attention to the Female sex, and inquire into the provision made for their education.

In these Lectures, I always assume that religious instruction is to be delivered by the clergy, and listened to by the people throughout life. The due fulfilment of religious duties, is implied, as the consequence of that instruction. As a layman, I do not consider it necessary to enter at large into this branch of education.

I regard the great secular business of female life, to be the nurture and rearing of children; the due management of domestic affairs; and the cultivation of those graces, virtues, and affections, which shed beams of happiness on all the members of the family circle. These occupations are equally important to women, as professions are to men; and, under a proper system of education, woman ought to be taught every species of knowledge, and instructed in every accomplishment, which may directly contribute to the proper discharge of their duties. At the earliest dawn of intellect and feeling, the little girl manifests the tendency of her nature towards maternity. The doll is then the most absorbing object of interest that can be offered to her attention. In maturer years, the mimic infant is laid aside, but the feelings which found delightful expression in the caresses bestowed on it, are not extinct. The nature of the woman, is the same as that of the girl; the conventional fashions of society may induce her to draw a veil over her affections; but they glow internally, and it will still be among her strongest desires to give them scope in an honorable and useful field. If this be woman's nature, her education ought to bear direct reference to the cultivation and direction of it; in short, next to religious, the maternal and domestic duties should be regarded as the leading objects of her existence, and her training should proceed in harmony with this great end. High physical, moral, and intellectual qualities, are necessary for the due fulfilment of these purposes; and no occupations allotted to man afford a wider field for the exercise of the best elements of mind, than those here assigned to women.

The physical quality of highest importance in a woman, viewed as a mother, is health. The human body is composed of a variety of organs, each having a particular function to perform; and health is the result of the favorable action of the whole in harmonious combination. Every organ is disposed, other circumstances being equal, to act with a degree of energy in proportion to its size; and as disease is the consequence either of under action, or of over-action, their proportions to each other in size, are points of fundamental importance in regard to health. By the ap-

pointments of a wise Providence, a female figure of the finest proportions for symmetry and beauty, is, *ceteris paribus*, the most favorably constituted for healthy action. If the carriage of the body be erect, and the motion easy and graceful, these are indications that the bones are solid, and the muscles energetic; that the blood is well nourished, and well oxygenized, and that it circulates freely. If the countenance beam with intelligence and goodness, this is an indication that the moral and intellectual regions of the brain predominate, and the individual in birth and constitution, is one of Nature's nobility. Such a woman, if her intellect were instructed in the laws of physiology, so that she might maintain her high qualities, unimpaired, through life, would, as a mother, be a treasure of the highest value.

For many years, the lives of children depend almost exclusively on the care of the mother. Young women, therefore, ought to be taught, not only how to regulate their own habits, so that they may preserve their health and vigor, but also how to treat children, both as physical and mental beings. This information would be attended with great advantages, whether they subsequently discharged maternal duties, or not. The very study of the structure, functions, and proper treatment of human beings, with the view of exercising the kindly affections towards them, would be delightful in itself; and the young students, if they did not become mothers, would at least, be sisters, aunts, or friends, and could never want opportunities for the practice of their knowledge. Information of this description, is not neglected by women with impunity. It appears by the London bills of mortality, that between a fourth and a fifth of all the children baptized, die within the first two years.—There is no example among the more perfect of the lower animals, of such a vast mortality of their young, where external violence is withheld; so that woman, with reason, and morality, and religion as her gifts, makes a poor figure in her maternal character, contrasted with the inferior creatures acting under the guidance of instinct alone. Much of this mortality arises from imperfect health in the parents, so that the children are born with feeble constitutions; but much is also directly owing to injudicious treatment after birth.

One important branch of female instruction, therefore, ought to be, the treatment of children as physical beings. Lectures should be instituted to communicate this information, and the basis of it ought to be anatomy and physiology.* The minutiae of these sciences need not be treated of, but the leading organs and their uses, on which health and mental activity depend, should be explained. It is a great error to suppose that this study is necessarily shocking and indecent. It is so only in the eyes of ignorance and prejudice. Indelicate descriptions of *abuses* of the bodily functions, are highly objectionable, and the enemies of knowledge have represented this to be the instruction which I recommend. Nothing can be more unlike it. The Creator has constituted every organ of the body, and, in studying its structure and uses, we are contemplating his workmanship.—To call this indecent, is to libel Eternal Wisdom.—The Creator has taught the inferior creatures to rear their young successfully by instinct; but he has not conferred this guide on the human mother. One of two conclusions, therefore, appears to follow. He has intended either that she should use her faculties of observation and reflection, in acquiring all the knowledge requisite for the proper treatment of offspring, or that she should recklessly allow a large proportion of them to perish. One or other of these conclusions is really inevitable; because, as He has denied her instinct, and as she cannot obtain knowledge to supply its place, without application of her intellect to the study of the laws of Nature,—which instinct prompts the lower creatures to obey, without

* "It is to the deplorable ignorance, even of persons of education, with respect to the structure and functions of the human body, and every thing which relates to health and disease, that we must ascribe the inability of such persons to distinguish between the rational practitioner and the quack. The higher classes, especially, hold regular physic and physicians of small account. Their idea of medicine is, that it is an art, a craft, a kind of *knack*, (to use a somewhat inelegant but not expressive word,) which some people are born with, or attain without study and by the mere felicity of Nature. If anatomy and physiology formed part of a good education, physic would reach its proper rank. But those who hang with ecstasy over stamens and pistils, of fragments of granite and spar, never seem to consider how noble and useful a subject for contemplation exists in their own frames."

knowing them,—the Creator must have intended either that she should study these laws, or give up her offspring in vast numbers to destruction. The latter result actually happens, to the enormous extent just mentioned; and, if it be the necessary consequence of the Creator's gift of reason, in place of instinct, to woman, I submit to condemnation; but if it be the natural effect of her not having employed that reason in a proper direction, I say that He has commanded her to study his works. If this conclusion be just, we may rest assured that she may safely, and in perfect consistency with feminine delicacy, study the Creator's designs, power, and goodness, in the structure, functions, and adaptation of the human body; and that she will not find her higher faculties outraged, but exalted and refined, by the knowledge which will thus be revealed.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

To fight or not to fight,

That is the question.

Whether 'tis better to become a soldier.

To wear, like Jo, "a coat of many colors"—
To strut in boots, cocked hat, and powdered whiskers.
Buff breeches, vest, and gloves, to please the ladies—
To fight for lands, down east of all the squatters—
And leave our farms untilled and unprotected.

—Or to submit to British usurpation;
And let a Fox out-wit us with lame-logie—
Persuade us, of our lands
He'll be a kind protector,
Until his Court shall own
That *what is ours, is ours*.—

This is the MAINE Question.

We wait with some anxiety to hear the answer of the British Court to our proposition, to submit again, to a Referee, the sickening subject of the Boundary line.

As the last award on the subject, in the view of both parties, was a nullity, we can see no reason why the English Court should object to another Arbitration, unless it intends, in all events, to hold the lands.

Maine has now three or four times as much territory as Massachusetts, and more Lumber than she has any means of carrying to a market without the consent of the British to make use of their streams and outlets,—still as more requires more, she scouts the idea of a compromise, and would rather involve us in a 7 years war than to relinquish one rood of that delightful territory where wolves and bears find such a sweet home; and through which John Bull would like to make a road to his upper farm. (1)

To say that neither party can, now with honor, yield one jot or title, is to hold the language of duelists—it is Anti-Christain. After a seven years' war one party, if not both, will probably yield, and be glad to shake hands again.

At the close of the last war we all rejoiced to back out of the scrape without gaining any thing (2) but a reputation of fighting well when we had a good opportunity and we shall be equally glad to make peace after another war.

After exposing our cities on the sea-board to be sacked by the enemy—and the young hope of our country to be marks for a set of trained Regulars whose trade is to destroy—after filling the country with widows and orphans, and draining it of every thing else excepting a load of debts and a host of pensioners; we must then negotiate and settle the question by agreement—for war will not settle the difficulty.

But shall we quietly rest and let our neighbor encroach on our own territory when we know our title is clear? Shall we let him take Boston or Bangor and keep it rather than resist, fearing that resistance might cost more than the value of the city? Nay. We can never consent to this until the whole world becomes truly Christain—and then it will not be required of us.

So if an acre is unlawfully encroached upon we are bound to resist the encroachment; but, as in this case, when that acre is remote, (3) and we can spare it for a while without much inconvenience, we shall do better to choose our own time to make war; and, remembering the disasters of 1812, we would raise some soldiers and buy some powder before we would again attempt to seize on the territory of the enemy.

If negotiation fails (4) we would say to the British Ministry;—"Hold you that Territory at your peril! You know it belongs to us, and you dare not submit the case to an impartial Judge,—but we shall take our own time to bring you to terms,—we may wait until half the population of your Provinces is ready again to take up arms against you, (5) then a small comparative force will turn the scale; and for every acre gained in Maine you will lose a thousand in your upper Provinces."

"In 1783 our terms were, that you should relinquish your claim to thirteen Provinces. You complied. In 1847 your merchants and your manufacturers may compel you to relinquish *four more*,—and then you would coax the whole Thirty States to trade with you in preference to France and the Netherlands."—*Boston Cultivator*.

NOTE.—We are surprised that the able Editor of the *Boston Cultivator* should write such an article as the above. We may be blinded with *Boundary* zeal and not see so clearly as "him afar off," but really to us it seem full of inconsistencies. You may have it and you shan't have it. We won't fight and we will fight—we will negotiate, or we will wait till your subjects rise against you, and then we'll help them and give you a good thrashing. Now we deprecate war as much as any body, and there is no need of a war, and there will not be a war if the General Government demand, aye, that's the word, *demand* that the question be settled forthwith, or as our friend, who we believe is a lawyer, would say, that the argument be brought to a close and the case given to the Jury. But let us examine him a little more in detail.

(1) "Delightful territory where wolves and bears find such a sweet home" forsooth. Does he not know that in the valley of the St. John, in that part which most rightfully belongs to Maine but claimed by Britain are more than **FIVE THOUSAND** inhabitants, the first of whom settled there with the intention of getting out of the British territory? Does he not know that in the valley of the Aroostook—that part of it which by the treaty of '83 belongs to Maine, are now nearly another thousand of inhabitants, most of whom are Yankees, who moved in there from among us, supposing and believing that they were still in their own territory, and many of whom have purchased land of the State of Maine or are living on land which belongs to Massachusetts, and are ready to pay for it as soon as that State will deed it?

Does he not know that Massachusetts is annually selling lumber from this last named tract, and expending the money received for it as she does any other money honestly obtained? Does he not know that the lands in this territory where there are **FIVE OR SIX THOUSAND** inhabitants live, is as good as any soil in New England, and that it is a source of life to them, and as dear to them as his own farm and fireside? Why then does he speak so disparagingly and sneeringly, as if the good people of Maine were vexing themselves and the Union and the British empire for a fox track or a wolf's den? If he did not know this he ought to have made himself acquainted with the facts before he wrote; if he did know them he is to blame for keeping back the truth and trying to prejudice the minds of others against us.

(2) "Without gaining any thing." Is it then gaining nothing that Great Britain was compelled to cease pressing our seamen, whenever she pleased into her service—whipping and scourging and manacling them as we ourselves know some of them were—some who were our old schoolmates—because they refused to serve under the command of a foreign country? Is it nothing that we obtained indemnity for the spoilings—the burning—the sinking and destroying of American property—when we were at peace with the world? All this nothing? Verily our friend had better turn back the leaves of his history and refresh his memory on this subject.

(3) "Remote"! it may be remote to him. It is more remote to the people of New Orleans or the trappers on the Missouri. But it is not remote to those whose property is in danger of becoming British property. It is not remote to those who are daily subject to the taunts and the jeers and the insults of those who are acting or pretending to act under British authority. When the integrity of the Union is in danger—"re-note or near" are words not to be found in the vocabulary of the Patriot. To him the whole country—vast as it may be—extending as it does from the waves of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific—should be as it were an indivisible point, and he will resist any encroachment upon it, whether it be on the mouth of the Oregon—the shores of Lake Superior, or the banks of the Temiscouta.

(4) "If negotiation fails." When are we to know whether it will fail? Nay, we know it now, if indeed there has ever been in reality any negotiation at all. For twenty-five years negotiation, negotiation has been the cry—don't disturb the negotiation. And yet it would puzzle the most acute to put his finger upon an amount of negotiation that could not have all been done in six months, if England had only come up to the work. The fact is, the whole "universal Yankee nation," State Government, General Government and all, have been most essentially bamboozled by British diplomacy. Delay has been their object, and they have obtained it, and now they are worrying us and leading us off upon subordinate questions—without touching the "Maine question." Whether according to the stipulations of the late agreement we must confine our posse on the Aroostook or have any right to cut a road even from the Aroostook to Houlton. Mere quibbles to create another twenty-five years delay.

(5) "Until half of the population of your Provinces is ready to take up arms." What do we care for that? If we have battles to fight we can and ought to fight them "upon our own hook." We neither need nor want any territory of theirs. We neither ask nor desire to join any body of insurgents—we want none of their help, and none of their land and none of their inhabitants. All we ask is our rights—rights bought by the best blood of our ancestors in the battles of the revolution. We claim them in the name of Justice and Liberty; we are determined to have them, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

GARDEN PEAS.

The earliest kinds of peas are commonly sown in this latitude in March—and cultivators, living near a great market, find their account in raising them. But the early kinds are not prolific, and we are seldom paid for the labor of raising them for our own tables.

It is now time to plant those kinds that yield well, and we may calculate, by planting them at this season, on a supply for home consumption. Peas should be soaked in warm water, and swollen before they are planted. And they are almost the only seeds that need it.

When the ground is prepared for peas, the hens are usually very active to pick up the worms that have been unceremoniously turned out of bed; and when they fail to find enough of these, they sometimes scratch and finish their breakfast with seed peas.

To guard against this, instead of shutting up the hens in prison for such a small offence, it is best to cut the pea-poles that will soon be wanted, and lay them close over the planted ground. When cut at this season of leisure, we save all labor of stripping off leaves that would cover them, if not cut until the time of polling.—*Boston Cultivator.*

FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.—Why does not every lady who can afford it—and who can not—have a geranium or some other flower in her window? It is very cheap—its cheapness is next to nothing if you raise it from seed, or from a slip; and it is a beauty and a companion. It was the remark of Leigh, Hunt that it sweetens the air, rejoices the eye, links you with nature and innocence, and is something to love. And if it cannot love you in return, it cannot hate you: it cannot utter a hateful thing, even for your neglecting it; for, tho' it is all beauty, it has no vanity; and, such being the case, and living as it does purely to do you good and afford you pleasure, how will you be able to neglect it? We receive, in imagination, the scent of those good-natured leaves, which allow you to carry off their perfume on your fingers; for good natured they are, in that respect, above all other plants, and fitted for the hospitality of your room. The very feel of the leaf has a household warmth in it—something analogous to clothing and comfort.—*Boston Traveller.*

From the Yankee Farmer.

Mr. Editor: Some time since, I made an enquiry through the Farmer respecting the cure of wounds and bruises, in neat cattle, horses and sheep, whether an effectual remedy for one species will cure another; not receiving the desired information, I will communicate the result of my experiment with regard to sheep. At the time I made the enquiry I had a sheep that was badly bitten by a dog. She was mangled in a shocking manner, on the 29th of June, indeed she was so much injured that all hopes of her recovery was despaired of; however there is nothing like trying, as the saying is; therefore I made an effort. I secured the sheep from the scorching rays of the sun as much as

possible, and bathed the wounds with the juice of burdock leaves, she became flyblown notwithstanding all my carefulness, for which I applied a small quantity of spirits of turpentine. I also cleansed the sores by frequently washing them in soap suds. I followed this course about four weeks, then put the sheep with the flock. She is now, with the exception of one of her legs being greatly disfigured by the means of loosing part of the cords, as well as any other sheep in my flock. Now Mr. Editor, if you know of a different or better treatment for wounds in sheep, please make it known for the benefit of those who may be troubled with unruly dogs.

J. T.

Rumford, Jan. 12th, 1840.

Importation of Eggs. The sloop A. M. P., Capt. Bridgeman has regularly for twenty-three years, made twenty-five trips a year from Westport Mass. to Providence R. I.—during which period she has brought to that market on an average, 500 dozen of eggs at each trip, making a total of 3,450,000 eggs, averaging 12 cents per dozen—amounting to thirty-four thousand and five hundred dollars.

THE LAW.—We learn from the Courier that Judge Williams, in a late case before the Court of Common Pleas, laid down the law in relation to a question interesting to editors of newspapers, as follows:

1. Where a subscriber to a newspaper orders it to be discontinued, and it continues to be left at his residence, the presumption is, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that it is left by the subscriber's orders, and upon a promise to pay for it.

2. If a newspaper is left from day to day for a person at his place of business, with his knowledge and consent, though without his express request, and if he has reason to believe that it is so left under the belief, though a mistaken one, that he is a subscriber, and under the expectation that he is to pay for it, in that case he will be bound to pay for it, unless he gives notice to discontinue it.

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

GORHAM ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY—CIRCULAR.

A printed circular of eight octavo pages, in relation to this Institution was issued in Dec. 1839, and has been somewhat extensively distributed, which gives a very brief, but distinct view of the original design of the Trustees in enlarging the plans and operations of the establishment,—the progress already made in carrying out these plans—and what is now needed to complete its plans. As our limits prevent copying this circular entire, we shall give our readers a brief view of its contents, referring them to the circular itself which can be obtained by application to either of the teachers or Trustees. The Gorham Academy was chartered by the Legislature of Mass. in 1803, and went into operation under the care of Rev. Reuben Nason. In 1835, the Trustees undertook to provide "facilities for a systematic and thorough education;—to provide a Seminary for TEACHERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS; and to excite a more general and a deeper interest in favor of FEMALE EDUCATION."

The design was to raise by subscription \$30,000, to erect two large buildings, one for each sex, which should accommodate 100 pupils each; to secure a thorough supervision; a division of labor in the department of instruction, and to secure these advantages at as low a rate as practicable.

More than \$20,000 were subscribed in a few months, but the pecuniary embarrassments in the country then checked the subscription, and has finally prevented the payment of several of its largest subscriptions, so that, including subscriptions made during the last year in books, furniture, money, &c. only about one third of the sum requisite has yet been received. Still with this embarrassment to check their operations, the trustees have erected one of the large buildings proposed which will accommodate 100 young ladies, with the female teachers, and the family of one of the male teachers, besides the chapel, music rooms and dining halls. The room now occupied as a chapel, was designed for the young gentlemen's dining hall, when another building could be erected so that they could board in common.

The rooms for the young ladies are furnished for occupancy, with beds and every thing except bedding and napkins which the pupils bring with them. Donations are desired by which these may be furnished, so as to supersede this necessity.

There are four departments of instruction; The Classical, or department of Languages, the Primary, General, higher or Teachers' department. There are five male and three female teachers permanently employed, beside occasional assistance of others. All the usual branches taught in Academies are taught here, Languages, Civil Engineering, Physiology, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Music, Moral and Religious instruction are mentioned as branches receiving special attention. Moral and religious instruction is efficient,

but is not given in a way to interfere with the denominational views of the students. The pupils assemble for chapel service at six o'clock in summer and half past six in winter.

There is a bible exercise of an hour on Monday morning.

A moral or religious lecture on Wednesday evening. Lectures on the different sciences are given, on Chemistry the fall term, Natural Philosophy the winter term, Physiology and Mineralogy the summer term. Lectures on the science and the art of teaching are given each term.

Expenses of a young lady in the Seminary for the three terms, including board, room, rent, washing, fuel, lights and tuition except, French and Instrumental Music, are \$107 1-2. For the term of fifteen weeks commencing May 7, the expense is \$36. Half of this is paid in advance. Several incidental benefits are mentioned as resulting from the effort. Among these are the increasing interest awakened in the cause of Education. The removal of many doubts and supposed obstacles—The happy influence exerted by a strict discipline, and careful supervision, while the occasional meeting together of the pupils of both departments in the chapel service, the singing school and some of the lectures and recitations exerts a favorable influence on the intellectual and moral improvement of both sexes.

The regulations of diet in the Seminary are found very favorable to health, and to mental improvement.

The influence of the institutions upon the colleges and the other institutions of learning of every grade is shown to be very favorable.

WHAT IS NOW NEEDED.—"It is necessary to complete the original plan. The necessity is urgent. The delay already has been too long and embarrassing—Still the trial of faith and patience has not been without its use. If, with but a partial endowment, and amid severe discouragements, so much success has crowned the undertaking, the Trustees have reason for increased confidence that the design is approved of Heaven, and that its completion will be auspicious.—There is now needed, (1) A building which would accommodate 100 young men, (2) The furniture of such a building, (3) A farm of considerable extent, with stock, agricultural implements, &c. It is now evident, that with facilities, which such a provision would furnish, a large number of young men might be brought forward to be useful teachers, or professional men, and at the same time an impulse given to the interests of agriculture in the State, of a most important character, (4) A building for a chapel and music rooms. The room now occupied as a chapel, is too small for present use, and was originally designed as the young gentlemen's dining hall. The music rooms would be better situated in a separate building, and the rooms now thus occupied are needed for other purposes. (5) Additions to the library, cabinet, and apparatus, are also needed, and several rooms in the female seminary are also to be furnished. Will the friends of education permit the enterprise to languish, with its plans but partially completed? While there are in the State more than 3,500 school districts, needing teachers in summer and in winter, shall their effort to raise up teachers, and to awaken an interest in the community be restricted by the want of such facilities? While the number of young persons, of both sexes, aspiring to a thorough education, is increasing, and the pecuniary ability of many is limited, shall the effort to place these facilities within the reach of great numbers, be circumscribed by embarrassments, which the sum specified would remove?"

It is impossible to gain from the circular and much less from this meagre outline a just view of the magnitude and importance of the enterprise here commenced. One must become acquainted with the teachers, attend upon the recitation and other exercises, and see the arrangement for the health and happiness, and improvement of the pupils—and the actual progress of minds which have for sometime been under instruction here in order to appreciate the benefits which have already resulted from the effort.* A large building as contemplated in the circular is peculiarly needed.—The expenses of young men would be materially reduced by the arrangement and the number consequently increased. With such an arrangement the opportunities for manual labor would be essentially increased as a farm could be far better managed if the students boarded in common, and the market would be more ample for the products of the soil.

We have no doubt that the purchase of the farm if the means were furnished would be of very great advantage to the community as well as to the students.—During the last year several young men have defrayed a considerable portion of their expenses by means of labor and if a farm were well stocked and in a good state of cultivation the number of such would be materially increased.

* The examination is to take place on the 13th, 14th and 15th of the present month, (Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week.) This would be a favorable time for a visit to the establishment, for such as may desire to send their sons or daughters the summer term, which is to commence the seventh of May.

PUBLIC LAWS

Of the State of Maine, passed at the first session of the Twentieth Legislature, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

An Act in addition to 'An Act establishing the County of Aroostook.'

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That 'an Act additional to an Act to regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of the Courts of Probate,' approved March tenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and also 'an Act providing for the appointment of a Judge and Register of Probate for the northern district of the County of Washington,' approved March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That all matters and things pending in the Probate Court for the Northern District of the County of Washington, or which were pending in said Court on the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and yet remaining unsettled, and all papers, instruments and records belonging to the said Probate Court, be, and the same are hereby transferred to the Court of Probate within and for the County of Aroostook, and said last mentioned Court shall have jurisdiction thereof and proceed to the final settlement & adjustment of all such matters & things pending as aforesaid, in the same manner that said Court of Probate for the Northern District of the County of Washington could have done, had the Act establishing the same remained in force.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Judge of the Court of Probate within and for said County of Aroostook, shall receive an annual salary of seventy-five dollars, and the Register of said Court shall receive an annual salary of one hundred and twenty five dollars, both of said salaries to commence from and after the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine; and that this act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

[Approved by the Governor Jan. 24, 1840.]

An Act altering the times of holding the District Court for the Western District in the County of Franklin.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the first day of March next, the District Court for the Western District, shall be held annually within and for the County of Franklin, at Farmington; on the last Mondays of March and September; and all actions, suits, matters and things, pending in said Court, and all writs, executions, warrants, recognizances, or other processes which, before the passing of this act, would have been returnable to, or had day in, said Court to be held on the first Tuesday of March next, shall, after this act takes effect, be returnable to, and have day in, said Court to be held on the last Monday of March next.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor, February 4, 1840.

An Act to remedy certain defects in existing Laws,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the notice directed in and by the second section of an Act, entitled 'An Act to provide for the repair of highways in certain unincorporated townships,' approved April first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and also the notice directed in and by an Act, entitled 'An Act providing for the organization of plantations,' approved March twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and also the notice provided in and by the first section of an Act, entitled 'An Act additional to an Act respecting mortgages, and the rights in equity of redemption,' approved March twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, shall severally, in all cases where no newspaper is, or at the time shall be, printed in the County where any such township, or any such unincorporated place proposed to be organized, or any such mortgaged real estate, lies, be sufficient, if published in the State newspaper, in the manner provided in and by said acts, respectively; all the other requisitions of said acts to render the same effectual being complied with.

Approved by the Governor, February 4, 1840.

An Act additional to 'an Act for the limitation of criminal prosecutions.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That so much of an Act entitled 'an Act for the limitation of criminal prosecutions,' approved February sixth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, as provides that nothing in that act shall extend to any crime which shall have been committed before said Act took effect, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor, February 12, 1840.

An act additional to an Act accepting the surrender of the Charter of the People's Bank, Bangor

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives in Legislature assembled, That the powers and liabilities continued to the People's Bank, Bangor, by the second section of an Act, accepting the surrender of the charter of said Bank, approved March twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, be and the same is hereby extended, for the term of two years, from and after the twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Approved by the Governor, February 17, 1840.

An Act to regulate the taking of fish, and for the preservation thereof in the several rivers, and streams emptying into rivers in this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the County Commissioners in the several Counties in this State, shall have the care of enforcing the regulations for taking and preserving the Salmon, Shad and Alewives in all rivers and streams when they may deem it for the general good within their respective Counties; and it shall be their duty from time to time to examine all dams and obstructions in rivers, and streams emptying into rivers in which Salmon, Shad or Alewives abound and determine after due notice in writing to one or more of the parties interested and a hearing thereon, what would be a suitable fish way or passage way for fish in such dam or obstruction, not exceeding one foot in fifteen of the width of the river or stream at the dam. And after their determination, and twenty days notice, to be published in a newspaper printed in the county, if any, and if not, in the State paper, to the owner or owners thereof, to build such fish way and to keep the same open; if such owner or owners shall neglect or refuse to prepare and open such fish way, then the County Commissioners shall prepare and open a sufficient passage way for fish through such dam or obstruction, at the expense of the owner or owners thereof. And in case of refusal of the owner or owners of such dam or obstruction to pay the expenses incurred in opening such passage way within thirty days, the same shall be paid by the County Treasurer; and the County Attorney shall commence an action against such owner or owners for the same, and the damage recoverable shall be the amount paid and interest, at the rate of twelve per cent until paid, and a lien for the payment of said damages is hereby created on the Mills and other property of whatever description, situated on said dam, whether belonging to the owners of said dam or to other persons, and commencing from the time said passage way shall be opened aforesaid; Provided that any person aggrieved by any decision of the County Commissioners, by entering into recognizance as in other cases of appeal, may have an appeal to the Supreme Court, who shall have power to reverse, modify or confirm such decision; and if the appeal be not prosecuted at the next term of the Supreme Court, the decision of the County Commissioners shall be final and in full force.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the County Commissioners aforesaid, shall define and describe in writing, the extent and limits of such fish way, and cause the same to be entered in the records of the city, town or plantation in which the said fish way is situated: and if any person shall take any of the fish aforesaid, in any such fishway, or within the space of twenty feet on each side thereof, and extending of the same width fifty feet below such fishway, or within fifty feet above or below any dam or dams erected or which may hereafter be erected on any such river or stream, which requires a fishway to be made through the same, or shall by placing any impediments in or near such fishway, or by any other means hinder or obstruct the passage of fish up, thro' or over such fishway, between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of July in each year, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars for each and every offence; and by the fifteenth day of July of each year, all wiers shall be stripped so as to admit of a free passage of fish through the same; and in case of refusal or neglect, the owner or owners thereof, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than five dollars per day until the same shall be stripped as aforesaid, to be recovered in an action of debt, to the use of the County within which such offence is committed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all Acts and parts of Acts in relation to taking and preserving Pickerel and Trout in ponds and streams, be, and the same are hereby repealed; And that all Acts and parts of Acts heretofore existing in this State, in relation to the taking and preservation of Salmon, Shad and Alewives in all rivers and streams, be, and the same are hereby repealed, except where an interest therein has been vested in any town.—Provided however that all suits or prosecutions now pending may be proceeded in to final judgment and execution, unless the defendants shall pay the costs of said prosecutions, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

And this Act shall take effect and in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved by the Governor, February 18, 1840.

An Act additional to an Act entitled 'An Act altering the times of holding the District Court for the Western District in the County of Franklin.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Act to which this is additional, shall take effect and be in force from and after the nineteenth day of February instant, instead of the first day of March as provided in said Act.

Approved by the Governor, February 19, 1840.

An Act additional to the several Acts to regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of Courts of Probate.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That whenever it shall be represented and made to appear to any Judge of Probate, within this State, by any executor or administrator, that any person deceased, in his life time entered into a bond, covenant, or contract, to convey any real estate, to the testator or intestate of such executor or administrator; but was prevented by death; the said Judge of Probate, shall have the same power to authorize the executor or administrator of such deceased person to make conveyance of such real estate to the executor or administrator of the person so contracted with, which he now has to authorize such conveyance to the person contracted with, himself being alive—And the executor or administrator to whom such conveyance shall be made as aforesaid, shall stand seized and possessed of such real estate, to the same uses and for the same purposes, as he is, of real estate set off to him on Execution.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever the Commissioners who have been, or hereafter may be appointed, upon the estate of any person deceased by virtue of an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of the Courts of Probate,' approved March the twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, shall have made their report, and the Judge of Probate, shall have ordered distribution thereon, it shall be discretionary with said Judge, at any time before distribution shall have taken place, upon application made to him by any creditor of such person deceased, on account of any error, or mistake in the Report of said Commissioners, to issue his decree suspending said order of distribution, and remitting said Report to said Commissioners, for the purpose of correcting such error or mistake.

Approved by the Governor, Feb. 24, 1840.

An Act to limit the tenure of Military office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all Military officers, who have been or hereafter may be commissioned, shall hold their respective offices for a term not longer than seven years from the date of their commission, unless re-appointed or re-elected. Provided, that in case of vacancy of Major General in any Division, the commissions of the Brigadier Generals in such Division shall not terminate by the limitation aforesaid until the office of Major General shall be filled by the Legislature—and the Commander in Chief is hereby authorized to discharge officers who have held or may hereafter hold commissions seven years as aforesaid. And this Act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved by the Governor, February 24, 1840.

An Act additional to prevent obstructions to Ferries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in addition to the several obstructions mentioned in 'an Act to prevent obstructions to ferries,' passed February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, that if any person shall erect any weir for the taking of fish, or any other obstruction in said ferry ways, as mentioned in said Act, the person or persons so offending shall be liable to pay, for each and every day such weir or other obstruction is continued, not less than ten dollars, to be recovered in the same manner, as the before recited Act prescribes.

Approved by the Governor, February 26, 1840.

An Act to prevent obstructions in Machias River.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That if any person or persons shall cast or throw into the Machias River, any slabs, latheings, edgings, or any refuse Lumber of any nature whatsoever, or other materials whereby the navigation of said river may be impeded or injuriously affected, or which shall tend to obstruct the floating or driving of Logs, masts, spars, or other Lumber down said river, either above or below the tide waters of the same, he or they shall forfeit for each offence a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than five dollars, to any person who may sue for the same, and shall also be liable to pay all damages which any individual may suffer by reason of such obstructions in an action of the case, in any Court competent to try the same.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That if the offence or offences forbidden in the foregoing section, shall be committed by any person or persons, who may be in

the employ of any Mill owner, or Mill owners, the said Mill owner or Mill owners, shall be liable to the same penalties to be recovered in the same manner as is herein before provided.

Approved by the Governor, March 3, 1840.

An Act accepting the surrender of the charter of the City Bank, Portland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the charter of the City Bank be, and the same hereby is accepted, and the same shall terminate when this act shall take effect.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said Bank shall continue in its corporate capacity for and during the term of two years from the time this Act shall take effect, for the sole purpose of collecting the debts due the corporation, selling and conveying the property and estate thereof, and shall remain liable for the payment of all debts due from the same, and shall be capable of prosecuting and defending suits at law, and for choosing directors for the purposes aforesaid, and for closing its concerns.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and that said Bank shall publish for three months, weekly in the State paper, and in one or more papers, if any there be, in the County in which said Bank may be located, that it has surrendered its charter, stating the time when such surrender went into effect, and also the time when its liability to redeem its bills, by law, will expire.

Approved by the Governor, March 7, 1840.

An Act accepting the surrender of the charter of the Exchange Bank.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the surrender of the charter of the Exchange Bank be, and the same is hereby accepted, and the same shall terminate when this act shall take effect.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said Bank shall continue in its corporate capacity for and during the term of two years from the time this act shall take effect, for the sole purpose of collecting the debts due the corporation, selling and conveying the property and estate thereof, and shall remain liable for the payment of all debts due from the same, and shall be capable of prosecuting and defending suits at law, and for choosing directors for the purposes aforesaid and for closing its concerns.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the sixth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty, and that said Bank shall publish for three months, weekly, in the State paper, and in one or more papers, if any there be, in the County in which said bank may be located, that it has surrendered its charter, stating the time when such surrender went into effect, and also the time when its liability to redeem its bills by law will expire.

Approved by the Governor, March 7, 1840.

An Act to change the names of certain persons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That Moses Hook of Castine, be allowed to take the name of Frederick Augustus Hook;—That David Merritt Maddocks, of Ellsworth, be allowed to take the name of David Merritt;—That John Newton Wilder of Pembroke, be allowed to take the name of John Newton Chickering;—That Marcellus Nelson, of Moscow, be allowed to take the name of Marcellus Rowe;—That John Fillebrown, of Readfield, be allowed to take the name of John Bean Fillebrown;—That William Sweetser of Portland, be allowed to take the name of William Henry Sweetser;—That Evie Hinkley, of Mercer, be allowed to take the name of Darwin Hinkley;—That Jesse Gleason Merriam, of Eastport, be allowed to take the name of Jesse Gleason;—That Shearjashub Hatch, of Mercer, be allowed to take the name of Francis Hatch;—That Jesse Avander House, of Greene, be allowed to take the name of Jesse Avander Cummings;—That Moody Boyington, of Jefferson, be allowed to take the name of Moody Burbank;—That Charles Northam Oliver, of Bethel, be allowed to take the name of Charles Lovejoy Oliver;—That Edward James, of Steuben, be allowed to take the name of Edward Hutchings;—That Michael Robert Fannon, of New Gloucester, be allowed to take the name of Henry Angels Fannon;—That Nelson Viddeto, of New Sharon, be allowed to take the name of John Nelson;—That Mary Jane Carpenter, of Cornville, be allowed to take the name of Mary Jane Newbegin;—That John Blue, Betsey Blue, wife of said John, and John H. Blue, their son, and Agnes P. wife of the said John H., all of Bloomfield and Monmouth, be allowed to take the name of Ballou, as their surname;—That Jonathan Fly Wormwood, his wife and seven minor children, of Surry, be allowed to take the name of Wood, as their surname.

Approved by the Governor, March 10, 1840.

An Act to change the name of certain persons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That Arthur Welsley Dodge, of Waldoboro', be allowed to take the name of Arthur Trowbridge;—That Mary McGarrett, of Waldoboro', be allowed to take the name of Mary French;—That Isaac McGarrett, of Waldoboro', be allowed to take the name of Isaac French;—That Sarah McGarrett, of Bangor, be allowed to take the name of Sarah French.

Approved by the Governor, March 11, 1840.

An Act additional to the several Acts now in force exempting certain articles from attachment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in addition to the hay now exempt by law from attachment, a sufficient quantity to keep the stock exempted from attachment by virtue of an act entitled 'an Act to encourage the rearing of oxen within this State,' approved March twenty third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, be, and the same hereby is, exempted from attachment.

Approved by the Governor, March 11, 1840.

An Act repealing part of an act establishing the duties to be paid by certain officers therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That so much of an act establishing the duties to be paid by certain officers therein named passed the twenty-eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, as requires every inspector General of Butter and Lard to pay a duty of Twenty Dollars be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor, March 13, 1840.

An Act additional to 'an Act to organize, govern and discipline the Militia of this State.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in all actions now pending, or which may hereafter be commenced, in the name of any Division Advocate in this State, to recover any fine and costs, or either, in accordance with the sentence of any Court Martial, such suit shall not abate in consequence of the resignation, removal, death, or expiration of the term of office, of the Division Advocate, who may have commenced the same; but such action may be continued and prosecuted to final judgment in the name of such Division Advocate, in the same manner as if such resignation, removal, death, or expiration of term had not occurred. Provided, however, in case of the death of such Division Advocate, such action may be prosecuted to final judgment by his successor.

Approved by the Governor, March 13, 1840.

An Act to provide for furnishing blank Books to the Cities, Towns and Plantations in this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Secretary of State be and hereby is authorized and required to furnish annually at the expense of the State suitable blank Books to each city, town and plantation in this State, in which to record their Inventory and Valuation.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved by the Governor, March 13, 1840.

An Act accepting the surrender of the Charter of the Bangor Commercial Bank.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the surrender of the charter of the Bangor Commercial Bank be, and the same is accepted, and the same shall terminate when this act shall take effect.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said Bank shall continue in its corporate capacity for and during the term of two years from the time this act shall take effect, for the sole purpose of collecting the debts due the corporation, selling and conveying the property and estate thereof, and doing those acts necessary for properly closing the affairs of said corporation, and shall remain liable for the payment of all debts due from the same, and shall be capable of prosecuting and defending suits at law, and of choosing directors for the purposes aforesaid, and for closing its concerns.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the sixth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and that said Bank shall publish for three months, weekly, in the State paper, and in one or more papers, if any there be, in the County, in which said Bank may be located, that it has surrendered its charter, stating the time when such surrender went into effect, and also the time when its liability to redeem its bills by law will expire.

Approved by the Governor, March 13, 1840.

An Act additional to the several Acts for the relief of Poor Debtors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That whenever any debtor shall stand committed on more than one execu-

tion at the same time, the keeper of the prison shall receive and be entitled to pay for board only on the first execution; and such board shall be paid for equally by all the creditors on whose executions such debtor shall be, or now is committed; and such creditor first committing, shall have a right of action against the other committing creditors for his proportion of such board. Provided, that if any debtor, standing committed on several executions, shall be discharged on one or more of them, it shall be the duty of the gaoler to give a new notice to the next committing creditor on whose execution such debtor may stand committed, of such discharge on the first execution, as is now by law provided.

Approved by the Governor, March 14, 1840.

An Act altering the time of holding the District Court for the Eastern District in the County of Aroostook.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the District Court for the Eastern District shall be held annually within and for the County of Aroostook, at Houlton on the second Tuesday of June, instead of the first Tuesday of July, and all actions, suits, matters, and things, pending in said Court, and all writs, executions, warrants, recognizances, or other processes which, before the passing of this act, would have been returnable to, or had day in said Court to be held on the first Tuesday of July next, shall after this act takes effect, be returnable to, and have day in said Court to be held on the second Tuesday of June.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That all acts, and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor, March 16, 1840.

An Act to establish the compensation of Surveyor General.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the compensation of the Surveyor General be and hereby is established at three dollars per day, for every day actually employed in the service of the State. And this act shall be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved by the Governor, March 16, 1840.

An Act additional to an Act concerning the election of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in case any city, shall fail to choose the number of Representatives to the State Legislature, which said City is entitled to elect at the annual State election—it shall be the duty of the Aldermen of said City, and they are hereby authorized to call new meetings of the several Wards in said City—for the purpose of completing said election—to be held at one and the same time, within two weeks after any former meeting, and the like proceedings shall be had at such meetings, as at the time first appointed.

Approved by the Governor, March 16, 1840.

An Act to prevent disturbances in Schools.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That if any person or persons shall enter any School House or other place of instruction during school hours, and shall willfully interrupt or disturb the teacher or pupils there assembled by loud speaking, rude or indecent behavior, signs or gestures, such person or persons being thereof convicted, shall severally pay a fine of not more than twenty dollars nor less than two dollars.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That all penalties and fines incurred and paid for the offences aforesaid, shall be for the use of the State, and that all offences committed against this Act, shall be prosecuted by presentment of the Grand Jury, before the District Court in the County where the offence may be committed, or by complaint before a Justice of the Peace in such County.

Approved by the Governor, March 16, 1840.

An Act additional to an Act establishing and regulating the fees of the several officers and other persons therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That there shall be paid to the several officers for dispersing (distributing) proclamations of all kinds, two cents for each proclamation; instead of the sum now allowed by law, and all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed; and this act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved by the Governor, March 16, 1840.

(Concluded on last page.)

SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The first letter of our correspondent from Washington was not received in season for our last. A portion of it has been anticipated, which we omit.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 28, 1840.

MR. HOLMES:—I arrived here a few days since, and find myself among some of the great ones of the nation; but, sir, I would not have you think that I consider myself one of them. I can assure you that I have not so far lost all self respect as to be reckoned among a class of men who conduct more like a pack of drunken rowdies than like the wise men of the nation. The proceedings of the House of Representatives while in Committee of the whole last Tuesday and Tuesday night, fully justifies this remark; and I do not consider it a credit to any one of them or to the nation that such a scene took place. You have doubtless seen by reports in the daily papers that they continued sitting all night, and with very little intermission they have been in session ever since—and a member told me to-day that a majority of the members were determined that the House should not adjourn again until the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a certain amount of Treasury notes is disposed of, (which has been the subject of debate for the past week since Monday, which is petition and resolution day.)

Mr Williams, your Senator, left here this morning for home—probably on some important business—and will return in a few days. There is a good deal of excitement here on the subject of war, and there appears to be but one opinion among men of all parties.

The season here is very forward. The fields were green—peach trees are in blossom—and various other fruit trees had put forth their leaves by the middle of this month, but some few days of severe weather since has injured them very much, and some think that the apricots are actually destroyed. The grass upon the grounds about the capitol is four or five inches high, and all the early flowers and shrubs are in full bloom. But truly they must have felt rather cold last night, for the ground froze hard. The fields of winter grain about the country look finely. Farmers say that they never appeared more prosperous at this time of the year. We had a very severe winter, but since the middle of February, except a few severe days and nights, it has been uncommonly mild and pleasant, and vegetation is coming forward very rapidly.

J. D. S.

Washington, D. C. April 4, 1840.

MR. HOLMES:—My letter of last week was written while Mr. Graves of Ky. was making a speech on the bill for the issue of Treasury notes. After he had concluded, and several others had let off a small portion of their steam, Mr. Smith of your State got up and in his good natured style made a short but very pertinent speech. I say short, because it was not more than half or three quarters of an hour long. His object appeared to be to conciliate the feelings of the contending parties and to facilitate the passage of the bill, and doubtless his effect in this respect was not lost, for soon after he concluded the vote was taken and many of both parties voted in favor, and the bill was passed to the House—the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, which went into its consideration, and it was finally passed without debate.

The House was occupied on Wednesday until the expiration of the morning hour, on the New Jersey election—this appears to be a standing question and has occupied the time of the House more or less since the commencement of the session—it will not be speedily disposed of.

Mr. Everett, of Vermont, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information of an important nature—objections were made, and Mr. E. gave notice he should offer the resolution to-morrow.

The Speaker laid before the House several communications which were appropriately referred; after which the consideration of Mr. Bell's resolution to secure the freedom of elections was resumed. Mr. Bell having the floor, spoke until half past five, when the House adjourned.

The Treasury note bill was discussed in the Senate on Monday. It was called up by Mr. Hubbard, who went at some length into the merits of the bill, and the necessity of immediate action upon it on the part of the Senate. Mr. Webster replied to Mr. H. and made a long speech against the administration, but when the vote was taken he voted in favor of the bill. Mr. H. made a brief reply, and the debate was continued by Messrs. Preston, Benton, Smith of Ind. and Buchanan—it was however, finally passed, 25 voting in the affirmative, and 8 in the negative, one of whom was Mr. Benton. It has received the sanction of the President, and is now a law.

A Bill for a general Bankrupt law, which I believe was introduced by Mr. Webster, has been considerably discussed, but is laid by for the present. It will prob-

ably be called up and some efforts made to have it passed. Something should be done to relieve a large class of our citizens from the embarrassments under which they are laboring. Notwithstanding it is doubtful the fact, as some contend, that the greater portion of them became embarrassed by their wild and *criminal* speculations of 1835, and the consequences which followed the transactions of that year, it is charitable to believe that they have learned wisdom by the past and will do better in future. There can be no object under heaven for keeping a man who is *honest* and really poor, continually fettered and crippled to the very earth with debts which there is not the slightest prospect of his ever being able to pay. You only paralyze his energies, break down his spirits, and in many instances drive him to the bottle, his family to the alms house, and increase the burthen of the rich creditor by taxing him for their support. And if the man be a *rogue* and has concealed his property, he will defraud his creditors of their just dues under present laws as well as under any others that can be passed to relieve the honest debtor. It is impossible to pass a law where knaves cannot in some way take the advantage of, and therefore I think that the penalty cannot be too severe upon a villain who should be convicted of concealing property under a general bankrupt law.

After considerable debate the Senate has ratified the treaty with the Seneca Indians, the essentials of which are the removal of the tribe Westward from near Buffalo where they now reside—and in exchange for the land they now hold, they are to receive a gratuity equal to 320 acres for each individual, and 400,000 dollars in money.

J. D. S.

had struck the earth some eighty rods distant from Mr D.'s dwelling with a force which buried its entire bulk about eight inches below the surface.

The cabs just put on Broadway are the present "agony." They are just like upright sedan chairs, of bright chocolate varnish—coachee on top—two gents inside, vis-a-vis laughing at each other. The bottom is so low that it nearly touches the pavement. The whole is the dullest concern that our city ever saw in the vehicle line. They must be convenient, cheap and safe. They are of a London pattern we learn, and no more like Paris cabs (large chairs) than "Hyperion to a Satyr." Charge 25 cents under 2 miles.—*N. Y. Star.*

Good.—Mr. G——y, a well known and somewhat eccentric character, was a year or two since, wont to be very much depressed in spirits, when circumstances operated unfavorably. On one occasion as he was grieving over the unhappy prospects of a note being protested, a lady tried to console him by saying that he ought to make himself easy, and not borrow trouble. "It's the only thing I can borrow," quickly replied Mr. G. "and if I don't borrow something, I shall burst up for certain."

Instability of Riches.—The Mechanic's Magazine states, in the biography of Mr. James, the projector of the railway system, that he was in 1812 worth £150,000, and lived to loose it all.

Several travellers lately reached New York in seven days from Cuba, by way of the Wilmington and Weldon rail road.

The last season is said to have been unusually severe in South Africa, and that vast numbers of animals perished with the cold.

To prevent hens from scratching—tie together two of the toes of one foot.

The British Government contemplate sending steam vessels up the Niger, for the purpose of trade, in hopes to divert the natives from the horrible traffic in slaves.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

List of Broken Banks in New-England.

Barrilville, R. I.	Kennebec, Me.
Commonwealth, Boston	Lafayette, South Boston.
Chelesa Bank, Chelsea, Ms.	Middlesex, Cambridge.
Castine, Me.	Nahant Bank, Lynn, Ms.
Derby, Conn.	Norfolk, at Roxbury, Ms.
Eagle, New Haven, Conn.	Oldtown, at Orono, Me.
Fulton, Boston, Ms.	Passamaquoddy, Eastport.
Franklin, at South Boston	Roxbury, Ms.
Farmers', Belchertown, Ms.	Wiscasset, Me.

List of Banks in New-England, whose charters have expired; Sutton Bank, Wilkinsville, Ms., Farmers & Mechanics. Pawtucket, R. I.; Bath Bank, Me., Winthrop Bank, Me.; Kennebunk Bank, at Arundel, Me.; Bangor Bank, Me.; Saco Bank, Me., "old Cumberland Bank, Portland, Me.; Newburyport Bank, Mass.; Waterville Bank, Me.; Concord, (Sparhawk, easier,) N. H.; Mendon Bank, Mass.; Phenix Bank, Natick, Mass.; Damariscotta Bank, Damariscotta, Me.

* The bills of these Banks are still received.

The Providence banks have resumed specie payments, except the Commercial.

Bills not received at the Suffolk Bank.

	per ct. discount.
MAINE. Agricultural at Brewer,	10
Bangor Commercial,	10
City, at Portland,	10
Calais, at Calais,	15
Damariscotta Bank,	10
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort,	1
Georgia Lumber Co. at Portland,	5
Globe, at Bangor,	10
Mercantile, at Bangor,	5
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg, fraud.	
Oldtown, at Orono, no sale.	
Medomak, at Waldoboro.	15 1/4
Stillwater Canal, at Orono,	20
Westbrook, at Westbrook,	5
Washington County, at Calais,	25

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Wolfborough Bank.

MASSACHUSETTS. Commonwealth, Boston,	30
Chelsea, at Chelsea, no sale.	30
Fulton, at Boston,	35
Farmers & Mechanics', Adams, South Village,	80
Middling Interest, at Boston, 1s, 2s, & 3s redeemed	40
Middlesex, at Cambridge,	5
Norfolk, at Roxbury,	15
Nahant,	80
Roxbury, no sale.	

RHODE-ISLAND. Scituate Bank.

All Providence City Banks,	3 1/4
All others in the State,	2

VERMONT. Bennington, at Bennington,

Essex, at Guilford,	75
Manchester, at Manchester,	3 1/2
St. Albans, at St. Albans,	7 1/2

CONNECTICUT. Housatonic Rail Road Co.

Bridgeport at Bridgeport,	3 1/4
Stamford at Stamford,	3 1/4
Fairfield County Bank,	3 1/4

First Salmon. The first Salmon of the season arrived in Boston on Friday. It was from the Kennebec, weighed eighteen pounds, and sold for forty two dollars.

The Legislature of Louisiana have passed an act to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr TAYLOR, Consul at Havana has arrived at Washington.

Strange Phenomenon. On the night of the 17th ult. the family of Mr James Daniels, of Cooks Manor, U. C. were awakened by a severe shock like that of an earthquake. In the morning it was discovered that a meteor, judged to be about three times the size of an ordinary farm house,

MARRIED,

In Waterville, Simon H. Lowell to Miss Julia Can-

ada. In Gardiner, David Hinkley to Miss Mary Sargent.

In Sangerville, Albert Gray to Miss Mary D. Ma-

goon. In Boston, Asahel Fowler of Boston, to Miss Car-

oline Matilda Johnson of Waterville.

In Palermo, 23d ult. Mr. Nehemiah Turner, of P.,

aged 60 years, to Miss Eliza Williams, of Windsor,

aged 16 years.

In Readfield, Cyrus H. Gray to Miss Hannah E.

Avery of Vienna.

In Pittston, Nathan Shea of Georgetown to Miss

Susan Shea.

In Anson, Thomas H. Heald to Miss Mary A. Rog-

ers.

In Garland, Asa H. Sawtelle of Corinna, to Miss

Mehitable Flanders.

DEED,

In this town, on Wednesday last, of consumption, Mr. Samuel Johnson Sears, aged 23.

In this town, on Tuesday last, Mr. Joseph Packard, aged about 75.

In Dexter, on Tuesday of last week, Josiah W. son of Mr. Seth Billington, of this town, aged about 20.

In Augusta, 1st inst. of consumption, Sophia, wife of Samuel Patterson, Jr. aged 28.

In Augusta, on Thursday last, Miss Mercy W. Remick, aged 30, daughter of Nathaniel Remick.

In Hallowell, Miss Hannah Sawyer, of West New-

bury, Mass.

In Bangor, 29th ult. Peter Edes, Esq. aged 83 years Probably the oldest printer in the U. S. He resided in Augusta many years, and published a paper.

In New Vineyard, Hugh Stewart, aged 54. He was impressed with the belief that he should die on his birth-day, and his death did take place on that day at half past 1.

In Phippsburg, 25th ult. Rev. Peter Nourse, late of Ellsworth, aged 65.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday March 30, 1840.

(From the New England Farmer.)

At market, 315 Beef Cattle, 25 pairs Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 140 Sheep, and 1850 Swine.

About 50 Beef Cattle and 600 Swine unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The prices obtained last week for a like quality were not generally sustained. A very few extra brought \$7; first quality at \$6, 50 a 6, 75; second \$6 a 6, 25; third quality, 5, 50 a \$6.

Working Oxen—We noticed a few sales—\$80, 90, 92, and \$110.

Cows and Calves—\$25, 27, 35, 38, and \$42.

Sheep—We did not learn the prices.

Swine—Lots were sold to peddle at 4 1-2 4 3-4 and 5c for Sows, and 5 1-2 5 3-4, a 6 cts. for Barrows. Large selected Barrows, in lots of 25 to 50, 5 1-2. At retail 5 and 4 7, according to size and quality.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.

1840.

April Thermom. Barometer. Weather. Wind.

3. 28	29.60	29.55	29.35	F. F. F.	sw.	s.
4. 40 50	29.10	28.95	29.05	C. C. F.	s w	
5. 34	29.25	29.35	29.40	F. F. F.	n.	
6. 26 30	29.50	29.50	29.70	F. H. H.	nw.	n.
7. 20 22 30	29.70	29.70	29.70	F. F. F.	nw.	
8. 19 37	29.80	29.85	29.90	F. F. F.	n	
9. 18 47	29.95	29.95	29.90	F. F. F.	nw.	

F. for Fair weather; C. cloudy; S. snow; R. rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. * Below zero.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

Iron Foundry,

Winthrop Street, HALLOWELL.

Hill-Crank, Rims, Gudgeons, Spindles, and

CASTINGS of every description and weight are now made at the above works, by experienced workmen.

On hand

Fire Frames, Cook Stoves, Cast Wagon Hubs, Ploughs & Plough Castings, Cultivator Teeth, Sled and Sleigh Shoes, Patent Oven and Ash mouths, Cast Wagon and Pipe Boxes, Potash Kettles, Caldrons, Fire-Dogs.

Turning in metals, and shafts and spindles can be executed at short notice.

Orders addressed to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office

at Winthrop, April 1, 1840.

Austin Alden	Nelson David
Blake James W.	Pearl Cyril
Briggs Isaac C.	Palmer Benjamin
Belcher Alex. Esq.	Packard Ebenezer
Dudley Puinal	Perkins L.
Eastee Aaron (2)	Prescott Benj. R. (2)
Evers Louisa	Richardson Thomas
Fairbanks Alexander	Stanley Morrill
Fairbanks Levi Jr.	Seavey Marcian
Fairbanks Columbus	Simpson Emily A.
Guslin Thomas	Tyler Martha
Griffith Wm. A.	Trufant Joshua Jr.
Grafton John	Tufts Nath'l E.
Glidden J. & J.	Tryon Sarah
Lancaster Geo. W.	Vance Charety
Morgan Hannah	Warren D.
Marshall Moses	White Joel Jr.
Marr William	Whiting Elias
13	DAVID STANLEY, P. M.

Vegetable Syrup.

FOR FEMALES, en *enciente*.

THE most safe and effectual remedy for lessening the pains and sufferings attendant on patient WOMEN, that has ever been discovered.

Directions for using it, &c., are briefly stated in a small pamphlet that accompanies each bottle; in which are certificates from Physicians, who have prescribed it, and other Gentlemen whose Wives have used it.

Prepared by S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, Me. to whom orders may be directed.

It is also for sale by the dozen or single bottle by W. C. Stimson & Reed, No. 114 State street, Boston; Noyes & Robbins, Winthrop; J. E. Ladd, Augusta; Charles Tarbell, Gardiner; I. Alden, Waterville; Nath'l Weld, Bath; G. Williston, Brunswick; A. Carter & Chas. E. Beckett, Portland; Geo. W. Holden, Bangor; W. O. Poor, Belfast; Doct. J. A. Berry, Safo; T. Fogg & Co. Thomaston; R. S. Blasdell, East Thomaston; Edmund Dana, Wiscasset; C. Church, Jr. Phillips; H. B. Lovejoy, Fayette; John Sides, Walldoboro; S. W. Bates, Norridgewock.

March 7, 1840.

copf.9

Lost or Stolen,

At or near Winthrop Village, about the middle of February a drab over-coat with a fur collar and plain pearl buttons, lined with green flannel. Whoever will return said coat or give information so that the subscriber can find it, shall be suitably rewarded.

EPAPHRAS K. BLAKE.

Monmouth, March 16, 1840.

3w11

A fine Animal For Sale.

A FULL Blooded Berkshire Boar. This animal was selected by me in Liverpool, England, in June, 1838, and brought to this country under my personal care, and since that time has been kept on my farm, in Wales, for the use of Sows. As I have a full blooded Sow imported at the same time and his stock extensively spread in this vicinity, I shall dispose of him for a reasonable price. The stock of this Boar is universally approved of where it is known.

JOHN LOMBARD.

Wales, March 21, 1840.

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840.

Iy12

Seed Corn.

THE Subscriber having a kind of Seed Corn which he fully believes it would be much to the interest of farmers to have a portion of to plant the ensuing spring, would give notice that he shall deposit some of it at the Office of the Maine Farmer in Winthrop, at Edge & Co.'s store in Augusta, at Stanford & Co.'s, Gardiner, and at his house, where those who wish may be supplied.

E. FOLSON.

THE following Blanks are kept constantly for sale at this office, viz: Mortgage, Warrantee and Quit claim Deeds—Writs—Executions—Confession Executions—Confessions—Copy of Judgment—Assessors' Commitments of Highway Taxes—Town Orders, and all other kinds of Blanks will be printed at short notice.

Notice.

THE subscriber will be able to answer orders for pigs through the season from the first of next month. A few of them are of the pure Bedford breed, and the rest from Bedford or Bedford and Mackey sows, all by the full blooded Berkshire boar exhibited by me last fall at the Cattle Show in Winthrop. The above named boar will be kept for sows during the summer.

Also, will be kept for cows at my farm, the bull BOLIVAR, which invites comparison and competition with any other bull of his age in this State. J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, 4th mo., 9th, 1840.

The Celebrated Ploughs,

MANUFACTURED by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, of Worcester, Mass., and acknowledged to be the best and most perfect Ploughs now in use in respect to their peculiar form, materials, workmanship, and cheapness, ARE FOR SALE at their FACTORY, and by Messrs. ELLIS & BOSSON, No. 45, North-Market St., Boston; and in MAINE, at the MAINE FARMER OFFICE, Winthrop; and by Messrs. N. Winslow & Co., Portland; J. Stanford & Co., Gardiner; R. G. Lincoln, Hallowell; John Means, Augusta; Samuel Davis, Mt. Vernon; B. W. Varnum, Wayne; J. Smith, Jr., Readfield; Otis Hayford and Phineas Howe, Canton; Davis & Harlow, Strong; Ingalls & Emerson, Mercer; Seward Dill, Phillips; Alfred Marshall, China; H. B. Horn, Vassalboro'; Strickland & Winslow, Bangor; J. C. Merrill & Co., North Lincoln; D. D. Vaughan, Levant; B. P. Gilman & Co., Sebec; John Howe, Abbot; Arey & Nourse, Hampden; Wm. Holmes, Frankfort; B. Hazeltine, Belfast; E. H. Dillingham, Camden; Charles Holmes and Oliver Robbins, Thomaston; Thos. Hodgman, Warren; Eben Cobb, Union; Austin and Cottor, New Castle; Jacob Robinson, Bath; Holmes & Paine, Jay; H. W. Fairbanks, Farmington; B. M. Hardy, Wilton; Hodsdon and Spooner, New Portland; E. H. Neal, Skowhegan; James Bates, Norridgewock; C. Jewett, Athens; Smith and Stewart, Anson; Bartlett and Dexter, Harmony; M. S. Evans, Foxcroft; P. P. Pearson, Corinth; Jos. Farwell, Unity; Simeon Barker, Limerick; M. Fisher, Newport, Me., and at many other places.

P. S. To give assurance to purchasers that they can surely, easily and at all times procure points and other parts of castings for repairs, notice is here given that a full assortment of castings for the above purposes are constantly kept for sale by the Manufacturers and by those persons keeping the Ploughs for sale in Boston, Portland, Augusta, Bangor and Thomaston, and that all other dealers in the articles are supplied from the Manufactory with castings when ordered.

Many testimonials from committees and practical men could be inserted relative to the superiority of form, material, workmanship and cheapness of their Ploughs, but they are becoming too generally known to render them necessary.

March, 1840.

6w11

Grave Stones.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he still carries on the STONE CUTTING business near the foot of Winthrop street, a little above his old stand in Hallowell, a few doors north of T. B. Brooks' Iron Store, where he keeps as usual, beautiful lots of New York White Marble almost equal to the Italian Marble; also Thomaston Marble; Quincy and Readfield slate of which may be found manufactured at his shop. Monuments, Tomb Tables, Grave Stones, paint mills and paint stones. Also has shops furnished with grave stones at Gardiner, Agent, Mr. Wm. Gould; Headfield, Agent, Mr. John Lombard; Farmington, Ebenezer Childs, Esq.; Wilton, Mr. Joseph Bradbury. At all of his shops orders promptly attended to. Occasional visits will be made at each of these places for the purpose of engraving stones left in the care of these agents, after inscriptions are left for them. He now as in times past, pledges himself to give satisfaction in work, prices, &c. or satisfy all who call for their trouble. References can be had to his work, which may be found in almost every part of the State, where it has been accumulating for fifteen years past. Much of his work has his name engraved below the inscriptions. He has also made arrangements with Col. Sullivan Dwight, owner of an extensive marble manufactory in Thomaston, to be supplied with chimney-pieces, fire frames, hearth stones, facings, &c. of beautiful Egyptian, Irish, and Thomaston Marble, in such a way as to be able to sell them cheaper than ever before. A few patterns are now set up at his shop in Hallowell. To companies who want to purchase any of the above a liberal discount will be made.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

N. B. J. C. Jr. has a number of monuments on hand and attends to the building all kinds at short notice. 7.

(Concluded from page 109.)

An Act further regulating Judicial process and proceedings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in all actions respecting land, or any interest therein, now pending, or hereafter to be brought, any title deed offered in evidence may be impeached by the defendant as obtained by fraud, where the grantor, if a party, could so impeach it, provided said defendant has been in the open, peaceable and adverse possession of said premises for the term of twenty years. Approved by the Governor, March 18, 1840.

An Act to change the name of certain persons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That Daniel Day, 2d, of Nobleborough, be allowed to take the name of Daniel Malcomb Day, and that Mary C. Bryant, of Biddeford, be allowed to take the name of Mary Caroline Locke, and that John Jack, of Thorndike, be allowed to take the name of John Williamson. Approved by the Governor, March 18, 1840.

An additional Act relating to the Militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That no non-commissioned officer or private belonging to any company of militia in this State, shall be compelled to attend any muster, inspection, or review, where, by so doing, he would be obliged to cross any body of water, exceeding one mile in width or extent. Provided however, that if there is a bridge over any such body of water, by which the same may be passed, then the provisions of this act shall not apply.

Approved by the Governor, March 18, 1840.

An Act additional to 'An Act relating to the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians.'

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Agent of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians is hereby authorized and directed to distribute to the distressed poor of that tribe the sum of three hundred dollars in money, annually, in sums not to exceed twenty-five dollars per month, in such portions to each of such distressed persons as his or her circumstances may seem to demand, said money to be distributed by the agent in person.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the fourth section of an act entitled an act additional to an act relating to the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, approved March 13, 1839, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor, March 18, 1840.

An Act altering the time of holding the District Court in the County of Piscataquis.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the District Court for the Eastern District shall be held annually on the second Tuesday of September in the County of Piscataquis instead of the third Tuesday of September as is now provided by law, and all actions, suits, matters, and things, pending in said Courts; and all writs, executions, warrants, recognizances, or other processes, which before the passing of this act, would have been returnable to, or had day in said Court to be held on the third Tuesday of September, shall after this act takes effect, be returnable to, and have day in said Court, to be held on the second Tuesday of September.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor, March 18, 1840.

An Act additional to the several Acts now in force to organize, govern and discipline the Militia of this State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Mayor and Aldermen of each city, and Selectmen of each town, and the Assessors of each plantation, who have not defined the limits of companies in the respective cities, towns and plantations as required by an Act entitled 'An Act additional to an Act to organize, govern and discipline the Militia of this State,' approved March fifth in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, shall ascertain and define the same on or before the first day of September next.

Approved by the Governor, March 18, 1840.

An Act relative to lands forfeited to the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That where lands have been sold by this State and conveyed by conditional deed and the title to the same has

become forfeited to the State in consequence of the non-payment of the money or non-performance of the conditions according to such deed, the right is hereby given to all such purchasers, or to persons claiming under them to revive and secure the title to such lands by the payment of the interest already due on the notes given for such lands on or before the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty, and paying whatever may remain due on said notes, one fourth in six, one fourth in twelve, one fourth in eighteen, and the remaining fourth in twenty-four months from the approval of this act by the Governor, and the interest to be reckoned and paid on the whole sum due at each time of payment, and performing all other conditions in such deed within two years from the passage of this Act, exempting from the operation of this act, all cases, where the State after condition broken by the failure to pay or perform according to the terms of such deed, may have already sold and conveyed its rights to such lands to another purchaser—also all cases where a controversy at law is pending relative to the title of such lands to which the State is not a party to the suit.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall apply to and take effect in all such cases of forfeiture as may take place hereafter within one year from the passage of this act, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Approved by the Governor, March 18, 1840.

An Act to suspend for a limited time the operation of certain portions of an act entitled 'An Act prohibiting the emission and circulation of Bank Bills of small denomination, and certain others,' passed March nineteenth one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the operation of the first and second sections of an act entitled 'An Act prohibiting the emission and circulation of Bank Bills of a small denomination, and certain others, and also so much of the third section of said act as relates to the circulation of the bills therein prohibited, be and the same is hereby suspended until the sixteenth day of November next, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage. Approved by the Governor, March 18, 1840.

An Act additional to an Act to provide for repair of highways in certain unincorporated townships.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this Act the provisions of the first section of the Act entitled 'an Act to provide for the repair of Highways in certain unincorporated Townships,' approved April first, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, be and hereby is extended to the roads laid out and made by the State of Maine or by said State and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or hereafter to be laid out and made by the same and to roads the repairs and protection of which the State of Maine has assumed. And the authority given to the County Commissioners for the several Counties in the second Section of the act to which this is additional to appoint Agents to lay out and expend the amount of assessment made under said act is hereby extended to them to expend the assessments made under this act.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That said County Commissioners shall make assessment as provided in the first Section of this act on or before the fifteenth day of May, in each year and shall certify the amount so assessed, specifying the amount assessed on such township or part of township, and the road on which such assessment is to be expended to the County Treasurer of the County where such expenditure is to be made, who shall soon as may be publish an attested copy thereof in some newspaper published in said county if any, and in the newspaper published by the printer of the State three months before the time of sale together with a notice that so much of said lands will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder at such times and places as they shall designate as will satisfy said assessments and incidental charges, unless said assessments be paid to the Treasurer before said time of sale.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the owner of any township or part of township so assessed shall have the privilege of expending such assessment under the Agent appointed by said County Commissioners any time before the fifteenth day of July next after said assessment, provided he give notice in writing of his intention of doing so to the Agent so appointed on or before the first day of June next after such assessment, and any expenditure so made, certified by such Agent to the County Treasurers shall be received as payment of so much of said assessment.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the owners of land sold in pursuance of the foregoing section, or their lawful agents shall have the right to redeem said land by paying to the purchasers thereof the sums for which said lands were sold together with twenty-five per cent. per annum interest on said sums from the time of sale. Provided such payment shall be made within three years from the time of said sale. Approved by the Governor, March 18, 1840.

An Act to establish, regulate and preserve the Booms on the Aroostook, Fish and Saint John rivers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Boom constructed across the Aroostook river under direction of the Land Agent, in execution of the Resolves of twenty-fourth January eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and other Resolves on the same subject for the purpose of securing timber cut by trespassers on the public lands, and preventing its being carried out of the State, be established and continued the property of the State; and the lots of land whereon the boom and its defences are constructed, be reserved for public uses till otherwise directed by the Legislature. The Boom to be continued under the care of the Land Agent, who is empowered to use all necessary means to preserve and protect it.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the boom across the Aroostook river at Fort Fairfield be so constructed as to allow the passage of timber belonging to lawful operators speedily and without unnecessary delay. And whenever any lawful operators shall notify the person having charge of the above, that he has any quantity of timber rafted above said boom, which he wishes to pass through the same it shall be the duty of said person having charge of said boom to open the same in some suitable place to allow the passage of said rafts without unnecessary delay, said rafts shall not be made over twenty feet wide, provided however that the person in charge shall before opening said boom, have an opportunity to examine all timber, and ascertain to his satisfaction whether the same has been cut under authority of law.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Land Agent be authorized to continue the booms on the Fish and Saint John rivers, constructed for the purpose of detaining timber cut by trespassers on the public lands, and to enlarge the same as found necessary for that purpose, and is empowered to use all necessary means to preserve and protect the same. Approved by the Governor, March 18, 1840.

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, two doors west of G. C. Child's store where he keeps a large assortment of stone, consisting of the best New-York white marble and Quincy slate stone, Harvard slate of the first quality from Massachusetts, &c. &c. He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Soap Stone, Paint Mills, Paint Stones, &c. that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1500 or 2000 feet of Stone, almost if not quite equal to the Italian White marble, also his Prices and workmanship, if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other shop in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call, for their trouble. His Shop is in sight of Market Square.

To companies who unite to purchase any of the above a liberal discount will be made. All orders promptly attended to, and all kinds of sculpture and ornamenting in stone done at short notice.

GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. He also continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at Waterville and Winthrop, and intends to put his prices as low as in Augusta. At Waterville inquire of Mr Sanger, and at Winthrop inquire of Mr Carr. He will be in both places occasionally.

G. P.

Augusta, Dec. 12, 1839.

cop3mlmly.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WINTHROP
By NOYES & ROBBINS;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2,00 a year. \$2,50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1,00 for three insertions. \$1,25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage. When Agents make remittances it is very important to us that they distinctly state to whom the money is to be credited, and at what Post Office each paper paid for is sent, as we cannot otherwise well find the name on our books.